NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS

ANOTHER INSURRECTION IN TURKBY

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

UNVEILING OF THE HERMANN STATUE.

ship Africa Abandanes

and Left in a Sink-

ing Condition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disasters to Shipping.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The ship Africa, from Bom-bay for New York, before reported off Point Al-fred, C. G. H., in distress, has been abandoned in

a sinking condition. The crew was taken off and

THE MYSTERIOUS MOTOR. THE KERLEY AND M'NAIR INVENTIONS

REMINISCENCES OF THE MYSTIC LOCOMOTOR

WHAT WAS THE MARVELOUS MACHINE!

CHEAP MOTIVE FORCE A MYTH.

"Lecomotor" - Philosophers and Civil Engineers Deluded-Romances and Air-Castles-The "Locomotor" Described - Across the Atlantic in Less Thau Three Days.

The much talk of late about the "Keeley Mo for" induces the writer to indulge in a little remi notor. Almost as much was promised of this as is now prophesied of Keeley's moaster. Ro-mance, love-built Chateaux en Espagne, vast proects of benevolence, the fraternization and coloiration of nations under one beneficent flagthere was no end to the poetic dreaming and mighty forecasting—all this clung sweetly about derously rested upon that almost costless, newly-discovered, gigantic force, the "Locomo-ter." A quarte volume of interesting chapters might be written concerning the futile efforts made by intelligent minds to accomplish a palpa-

THOUSANDS OF HARD-HARNED BOLLARS
spent by him and his sympathizing friends in
experimenting, prior to the time when the
writer's attention was first drawn to the matter,
but of which he heard many interesting and
pathetic tales, the reader will please imagine
himself seated in one of the large parlors of the
far-famed "Taylor's Hotel." Jersey City, N. J.,
and surrounded by as intelligent a group of schol
ars, authors, lawyers, physicans, philosophersjournalists, master mechanics, inventors, and
brilliant, cultivated isdices as could well be
gathered together anywhere; and in their midst
a large courtly-looking, evidently very cultivated
gentleman of about fitty-five or sixty years of
age, Judge A. R. McNair, the "inventor," discoursing to them of his marrelous discovery in
mechanics, and his first wonderful machine
thereunder, then lately constructed and undergoing such little modification as recent experiments had suggested to make it perfect, before ments had suggested to make it perfect, before

It was there and into such a scene as this that the writer found himself oast one evening—about the month of September, 1844, or 1805—he is not exactly sure which; but no matter. He had been hastily summoned from his country home in New England by friends who had a few days before come back from Eurepe, sud who were already projecting their return thither in charge of the new "locomotor"—this cheap monster-force which would astonish Europe, ultimately revolutionize nations and elevate Vulcan above all the other gods. These triends, then extremely cultivated and distinguished among their acquaintances for great sagacity and common seuse, and now known in the literary world of Europe and America by both the quantity and excellent quality of their literary and scientific creations, had now and then slight misgivings as to some things which were claimed for the new machine; and indusging a farton high esteem of the writer's conversance with complex mechanism and insight into mechanics, wrote him, fervidly demanding that he "come down, tight away," and investigate the matter. As intimated above, he responded to the call from so distinguished and intelligent a source, indulging ne doubt that there must be something of merit in the new investion. He had known t was there and into such a scene as this that EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT PERSONS DECEIVED

ied the precise spot whereon FULTON BULLT HIS FIRST STEAM ENGINE.

This little fact was considered ominous of success and greatly elated the friends of the invention. The machine had been constructed in Newark, N. J., in the establishment of some practical and distinguished machinists, (two brothers, whose names the writer forgets.) The more gifted of these men had wept in jey over the great invention, as well as in envy that he had not himself made the mighty discovery, when its mysteries were first unfolded to him. At the same time a large bed plate for a powerful marine engine, to be constructed upon the plan of this invention, had been cast at the United States navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., and the bailding of the engine was proceeded with. A Mr. Crawford, then a wealthy tobacconist in New York, had furnished string to the most year already expended. An accomplished scamp, an Hungarian civil engineer, one of the most symmetrically-formed, handsome and intelligent-looking men the writer's eyes ever fell upon, had pretended to be enamored of the invention, (for it is impossible that he could have been decived.) and through his wonderinl powers of elucidation with tongue and pencil, had secured his appointment at a salary of \$1,200 a ment has a champion of the invention, and at every turn of the new experiments was furnishing drawings of the machine and life modifications, of the most marvelous finish. These were in themselves enough to capityate most people, and were used, among other purposes, to encourage FULTON BUILT HIS PIRST STEAM ENGINE.

PROFESSOE N'LAUGHLIN,
of the Military Academy at West Point, and then
regarded as the ablest constructive engineer of
the United States, to furnish mathematical demonstrations of the invention's final, mighty
triumph; for he, too, had been captivated by MoNair and his invention. And here, as showing
what "arguments" may sometimes win men's submission to propositions which shock their better
indgment, the writer would reclute that somewhere
near forty years before the time he speaks of, the
now Judge McNair had, through the influence of
his father, then Territorial Governor of Missouri,
been appointed to a cadetship at West Point. But
young MeNair changed his mind and resolved
not to accept it, whereupon his father cansed it to
be profiered to a young friend of his named McLaughlin, who accepted the post, and in course of
time became the famous Professor. Early in the
history of his invention Judge McNair sought the
Professor, and after decades of years the two
met—the one filled with a contagious, magnetic
enthusiasm over his discovery, and the other with
gratitude to his old friend, through the kind offices of whom and his distinguished father he had
been enabled to rise from obscurity to eminence;
and the writer supposes that Professor McLaughlin's PROPESSOR M'LAUGHLIN,

that he declared his featly to the new, mighty invention. At any rate, it is a fact that frequent was the inter-correspondence of the Judge and the Professor, and that the Professor's demonstrations were successfully used to raise money to push on the project. It is believed that Mr. Crawford, mentioned above, was allured by Professor McLaughlin's confidence in the invention. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many people of high intelligence, and even genius, who, after studying the drawings, felt assured of the success of the invention, the extravagant claims in favor of which had heretofore awakened suspicious that Judge McNair had unfortunately become bewildered over this idelized abortion of his brain. After beholding its picture in all postures—"front view," "sectional," etc.—they "knew" that it was another grand triumph of the majestic human intellect over the sublime forces of nature, subduing them to many use, and of

would have been refused by the Judge for a half interest in the new "locomotor." The writer inclines to the opinion that the Judge was deceived by his own emerginest, for everything in his daily life indicated perfect confidence in its success, not a minor item of his conduct hinting at dishonesty on his part. It is possible that, if living, he still believes in it. The "locomotor" was to propel huge vessels across the Atlantic in less than three days, and that, too, without the consumption of a particle of coal or the use of anything but a harrel of water, which could be used over and over, and be preserved, too, from evaporation. The space now occupied in steamers by a thousand or more tons of coal would be filled by valuable freight. On the plains, with only a well of water at, hand, the machinery of vast factories could be directed to the new translatively small outlay for a "locomotor;" towns for summer revidence founded upon the TOPMOST PLATEAUX OF LOFTY MOUNTAINS

notor."

Now, what was this miraculous machine—the locomotor?"

It is difficult to describe it in words and without disgrams, so as to make its reneral configuration and fadls fallacy comprehensible by such readers as are not conversa-

with technical terms and are unacquainted with the science of hydraulies. Indeed, it is almost im-possible, but the writer will venture upon its de-scription in as simple language as may come to his setd. his sid.

The reader may first imagine two common iron kettles, each with a broad rim or disk around its "mouth" or edge, and one set bottom-upwards upon the other, so that these "rims" shall touch each other throughout, and be rivetted together "water-tight." This

each other throachout, and be rivetted together 'water-tight." This

DOUBLE RETILE OR IRON TANK

is to hold both the wonderful machinery and the water by means of which it is to be operated. Next, let the reader conceive as the machinery, two hollow cylinders of iron, say a foot long each, (for we will now build only a small "trial machine.") These two hollow cylinders have each a "solid head" or "cap," and are attached, parallel to each other, the one on one side, the other on the other, to a small "shaft," and cross it atright angles. (Two round sticks of wood of even length, naited "cross-wise," and opposite to each other, to a nother round sticks of wood of even length, naited "cross-wise," and opposite to each other, to another round sticks—(the "shaft")—of about the same length, would give a "notion" of the general configuration.) The "solid-head" ends of the cylinders are set opposite each other, the open ends, of course, being also opposite each other. Through each of the cylinders runs a piston—a small hole having been bored in the solid end or cap of each to admit the piston rods. These rods are of iron or steel, and project a little solid end or cap of each to admit the piston rods. These rods are of iron or steel, and project a little at each end, and are united at both their ends by short bars of like material welded firmly to them. The pistons are of course expected to move a little back and forth in the cylinders; and the reader must recollect that the piston heads are located in opposite ends of the cylinders. The cylinders are supposed to be water-tight under all circumstances; and we are now ready to take the kettle or "mank" apart and put the machinery in place. One end of the shaft his in a socket on the inside of the tank, and the other end projects through the side opposite. Upon this end is to be fitted a large cog-wheel or a pulley, to propel

WHATEVER MACHINERY IS DESIRABLE.

whatever Machinery is desirable.

Whatever Machinery is desirable.

It is necessary that the projecting shaft so closely fit the hole through which it runs that the tank shall be water-tight under any amount of pressure which may by hydraulic appliances be made upon the water within it. The machinery being adjusted, the two parts of the tanks are riveted together and the tank files with water through a small hole which is cut in the top, through which the hydraulic power is to be applied. The reader will remember that it is aprinciple of hydraulics that pressure applied to a fluid in a close vessel at a given point is not diffused over the whole inner surface of the wessel, but multiplied, as it were. For example, if fifty pounds pressure is brought to bear upon a square inch of the water surface in a vessel holding a gallon, it is not "scattered" and borne by all the square inches of the inner surface of the gallon vessel together, so that the amount on each square inches of the inner surface of the gallon vessel together, so that the amount on each square inch would be quite inappreciable, but each square inch would be quite inappreciable, but each square inch would be quite inappreciable, but each square inch suffers a strain of fifty pounds. Now, each of the cylinder heads or caps we have described is in our little machine, say, four inches in diameter; this would give each a square inches, so that if we apply an hydraulic power of, say, 144 pounds to the square inch, the "head" would suffer a pressure of about 1,944 pounds pushing in one direction, and a like force pressing in another direction on "levers" (as they may be called, for the nonce) attached to either side of a revolvable sha't, which shaft would certainly revolve, and the desirable end be accomplished, if there was nothing to prevent its revolving, under the circumstances: and the inventor claimed that there was nothing to prevent its revolving under the circumstances: and the inventor claimed that there was nothing in the way: for, as he unde

IN THE LINE OF THE MOTION DESIRED."

His explanation of his invention, ending always with these seductive or "cabalistic" words, was what captivated the scholars and book-phicosophers. There was no gainsaying it, and it was all as scientifically "clear as crystal." The power of the machine, had the inventor's notions been correct, might have been made almost immessurable; as the number of pounds of force applied to the square inch need only to be limited by the strength of the tank and machizery, which could have been so constructed as to bear a million pounds to the square inch, producing results now incalculable. If the writer has made himself clear to any sensible mechanic, the latter will readily see that under heavy preseure the water-tight pistons would become locked in the cylinders, and then be as if solid heads, and so the forces upon them would in newise "counteract" each other; so that for all possible prastical purposes the cylinder might as well have been solid to commence with, and we should then have three pieces of round from affixed to each other inside a closed kettle of water with a pressure brought to bear upon the water from above—and this was all there was of Judge Minslir's famous "locomotor," over which years of time were wasted IN THE LINE OF THE MOTION DESIRED,"

and upon which the most extravagant hopes were builded only to be shattered, while countless prayers for its success were uttered by pious lips tremulous and pale with mingled sanctions of "gratitude to dead," and wide thoughts of the utters' striumphs over poor friends and relatives in the scon-coming day, when McNair's invention would make all his adherents immensely wealthy—and these adherents, let it be remembered, were not common "publicans and sinners," "low-bred," or "fanatical" people, as the last adjective is generally understood, but in other spheres than mechanics were intellectual victors, for the most part cool, sagacious and successful. The writer is tempted, in conclusion, to draw the scene of a solemn conference over the "locomotor," which he once wilnessed—

LUDICEOUS IN ITS SOLEMN GRAVITY. LUDICEOUS IN ITS SOLEMN GRAVITY, and sincerely participated in by authors literary and scientific, statesmen, militaryland naval heroes, civil engineers great michanics, etc. But this article is already many times too long, and the writer is painfully conscious that after all he has not succeeded in describing the great "locomoter" so that rader in general will clearly understand its utter riskulousness or ludicrous constructive absurdates. But it is impossible to make all plain without diagrams. Is it probable that the "Reeley Motor" of to-day is superior to McNair's "locomotor" of a dozen years ago? Hoping, but not believing that Reeley's "invention" will accomplish something for the good of the world, the writer waits patiently to learn whether or not it is of any merit, or whether delusive or frandulent; and meanwhile he lifts his cap in reveren memory of Judge McNair, alive or dead—in that the locomotor has afforded him many a hearty and healthy laugh.

Boston, Aug. 16 .- Serious trouble is threatened at Panvers, owing to the jealousy between the Irish and Italian laborers on the new Insane hospital. About sixty Italians made a raid this

morning on an Irish boarding-house, damaging the interior considerably, and driving the occu-

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16 .- Athletics, 3; Brown Stock-CINCINNATI, Aug. 16 .- Bostons, 14; Cincin-

nati, 5-eight innings.

New Haven, Aug. 16.—Hartfords, 5; New Haves, 2. Arrest of a Diamond Robber. New York, Aug. 16,-George Marsh, a well-

known thief, has been arrested for stealing the 85,000 worth of jewelry from a store in Williams-burg last Friday morning. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Aug. 16.—The man killed at Mauch Chunk to-day was N. L. Lee, of Balti-

more.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 16.—in a bar-room affray this evening Edward Mulien struck Jas. O'Neil with a billy, causing death in a few hours.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Complete official returns gives hacfreary 36.159 majority. The House will stand—Democrats, 90; Republicans, 10. DETROIT, Aug. 16.—The saw mill of T. Saylor & Co., at Carrolton, Mich., opposite East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$65,000; insurance, \$25,000.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—The saw mill of T. Saylor & Co., at Carrolton, Mich., opposite East Sagnasw, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$25,000.
CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Charles G. Finney, for many years president of the Oberlin (Obio) College, died suddenly this morning of heart disease. He will be buried Wednesday.
Kinceron, Gnr., Aug. 16.—The customs autorities have seized two boats, containing one hundred and thirty-three barrels of coal oil, which the owners were trying to smuggle in.
CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Emma Hess died to-day from the effects of an overdose of gelsemium. The responsibility of her death lies between her husband, who prescribed the dose for headache, and the spothecary's boy who compounded it.
The steamer Rothsay Castle, on entering Toronto harbor this evening, with three hundred excursionists on board, struck a sunken sneg and rapidly sank to her upper decks. The passengers were taken off by tugs and landed safely.
Montrall, Aug. 16.—A branch of the International Society of Europe has been formed here and holds weekly meetings. Several wealthy employers of labor in this city have received blackmalling letters. One manufacturer received a letter demanding \$3,000 to be paid in one month, and if not paid fire would visit his property and death come to his family.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—The Ledger learns that on the night of the 9th instant an attempt was made to cut the Levee Beanish, near Napoleon, Ark. The levee patrol discovered the villians and a fight ensued, resulting in the killing of one of the marsuders, the wounding of two others and the capture of the fourth.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—The river has declined one fourth of an inch, and by to-morrow it is thought a steady decline will set in. The water is running across the necks of the Devil's Elbow, thirty miles below here, and some fear it will out through and shorten the river some twenty-fire miles and cause a sudden rise in this vicinity.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—The river has declined one fourth of an inch, and by to-morrow it is th

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOUND FOR THE CUBAN-WATERS. THE OLD OCTAVIA PUTS TO SEA

LOADED WITH MUNITIONS OF WAR

MAN MURDERED IN MASSACHUSETTS vention at Detroit-More Deaths from the Contum Mixture-

Disastrous Boiler Explovanced Telegraph Bates- Movements of the President.

BOUND FOR CUBA.

The Uruguay Gets Safely to Sea. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Yesterday afternoon the evenue cutter Messwood, Capt. Amasoene, re turned to this port, after 'an ineffectual attempt to capture the Uruguayan steam-yacht Uruguay previously known as the Octavia, commanded by Capt. Rudolph Sommers, formerly of the United States navy. The Uruguay left Hoboken at 9:30 States navy. The Uruguay left Hoboken at 9:30 a.m. on the 5th instant, but made stoppages at Bed Heek, in Horse Shee, before proceeding to sea. The Spanish Minister at Washington has, it appears, received information that munitions of war were taken on board the vessel. The Washington authorities telegraphed to Collector Arthur, who gave orders for the vessel's detention it captured. The captain of the Uruguay knows the coast of Cuba perfectly well, having landed the Edgar Stewart expedition.

AMERICAN SCIENCE.

Second Week of the Convention at Detroit. DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 16.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science began its second week with a general session at the opera house this morning. The standing committee re-ported in favor of Buffalo as the next place of meeting, and also reported the following nomimeeting, and also reported the following nominations for officers: President, W. B. Rogers, Boston; general secretary, Thos. C. Mondenhall, Oclumbus, O.; treasurer, Thos. B. Bowe, Boston. The resport was accepted and laid on the table until to morrow, when the election will be held. The committee also reported the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted: Whereas the Smithennian Institution and the Indian Eureau are now forming a large collection illustrative of the archaeology and ethnology of North America, which will constitute a department of the United States Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia at Philadelphia—
Resolved, That the American Association for
the Advancement of Science do invite the International Congress of Pre historic Archeologists
to hold a meeting in the year 13f6 in the United
States, at some iocality which may be hereafter
designated, and at such time as will not interfere
with the meeting of this or other similar scientific
associations.

Two Killed and Several Injured. DETROIT, Aug. 16.—A collision occurred on the Flint and Perc Marquette railroad, near Flint, early this morning, between a passenger train and a special engine. Both engines were totally and a special engine. Both engines were totally wrecked. A brakeman named John Hennessey was crushed to atoms. Joseph Herd, conductor of the special engine, was badly mangled and died this evening. Smith Randall, a brakeman, and Edward Wilson, a freman, were seriously injured. Levi Metz, mail agent, was badly bruised about the head and shoulders. George Borst, engineer of the passenger train, was badly bruised. The passangers escaped with slight injuries.

CORINNE, UTAH, Aug. 16.—Reports received here to-day state that the Indians recently ex-pelled from this valley for an attempted raid upon Corinne have not returned to their rese that Pacatedo, with his entire band and soveral smaller companies of Indians, are encamped near Logan, about twenty miles from here. They num-ber at least fifteen hundred, and are being sup-ported entirely by Mormons, and are under the control of the Mormon Church. Considerable apprehension is felt by the people of this city that another attack will be made. The citizens have been furnished with needle-guns and other arms belonging to the Government, and pickets are stationed around the city every night.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The President and party arrived here last night in a special draw-ing-room car. There was no reception, because the citizens were unaware of the President's com-ing. The President, his son and private secretary remained in the car during the night, and thi

AT ALBANY, ALBANY, Aug. 17.—The President reached here at 2:56 p.m., and met with a cordial reception. A salute was fired, and there were other demonstra-IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, MASS., Aug. 16. — President Grant and party arrived here from Buffalo this evening on their way to Bristol, R. I. They re-main at the Bay-State house over night, and leave for Providence in the morning. A large crowd welcomed the President at the depot.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion. Bisastrous Boiler Explosion.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 16.—The steamer Hugh Martin exploded her boiler at Washington Landing, on the Tennessee river, Saturday afternoon, causing a complete wreck of the boat. Capt. Jake Fritts, one passenger, one engineer from the Cincinnati Southern railroad, (name not known.) and one boy and a man standing on the bank were killed; Henson, the pilot, and Hood, the mate, badly hurt; Henry Fritts, clerk, slightly hurt; several deck hands and deck passengers hurt, names not known. The Martin was a light stern-wheel boat, built for the passenger and freight trade between here and Chattanooga.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York, Aug. 16.—The following entry was made in the clerk's office of the Common Pleas made in the cierx's omee of the Common Pleas Court to-day: In the matter of assignment, dated 27th July, 1875, of Wm. Butler Duncan, Wm. Watts Sherman and Frances H. Grain, to Wm. D. Shipman, August 16, 1875, received schedule of debts and inventory of assets. Debts and liabilities, \$4,910,138.00; assets nominally amounted to \$2.718,355.04; assets sotually amounted to \$2.785,556.83.

Probable Murder. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16.—A well-dressed stranger was found dead beside the Boston and Albany railroad this morning, three miles east of this city. His head was badly gashed and his thigh broken. It was first thought he had fallen from a train last night, but some circumstances indicate that the man was murdered for his money. His pockets were rifed and turned in side out. A ticket in his pocket would seem to show that he belongs in Wilbraham. An inquest is now in progress.

SCRANTON, PA., Aug. 16 .- A number of high court officers and delegates of the Ancient Order of Foresters from all parts of the Union arrived in this city this evening, for the purpose of at-tending the second annual session of the subsid-lary high court of the Order, to be held in Scran-ton this week. The court will meet at noon to-morrow, and remain in session three days.

NEW CREASS, Aug. 16.—The United States steamer Rio Bravo, from New Orleans for the Rio Grande, execunitered a southerly gate fifteen miles off Sabine light, on the night of the 13th, and was driven asbure ten miles east of Sabine light. No lives lost. Everything was saved except the vessel, which is reported badly wrecked, but may be saved if the weather abates. The American Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The corporation of South-ampton and the Chamber of Commerce of that city have each tendered a reception and bacquet to the admiral of the American squadron and his officers. The squadron will probably remain at Southampton during the remainder of the month, during which time these courtesies will be ac-The Advanced Telegraph-Rates. New York, Aug. 16.—The proposed advanced rates of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pa

cific Telegraph Companies went into effect this morning. The rate has been increased, to Phila-delphia, 30 lesses of 25 per cent, to Washington, 40 instead of 25 per cent, and rates to other points Conium Mixture. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Reliable information has just been received from the Insane Asylum that no more patients to whom the confum mixture was administered Saturday night have died, but on the contrary all have fully recovered from its effect.

Chicaeo, Aug. 16.—The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad was sold at auction to-day, under a decree of Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court, on a forcelosure of a mortage. H. Osterbere, of Germany, who represents the German bond-holding interests, bid \$1,20,000, and took possession of the road and its interests.

FATHER TIME'S SUNDAY MEDITATION AT CAPE MAY. Imagination and the Ship

CAPE MAY, Aug. 15, 1875.]
I am so old, so wrinkled and bent with age, that I prefer now to remain away from shurch or the Sabbath day, and to commune with God and nature alone. The sea is a preacher, the land i unding board, and no word of their wisdom can scape the car of him who listens. They neve cease their anthems of praise; they never hust the voice of thanksgiving; they never seat from their supplication, and they never faint in proclaiming the glory of their Creator. In the smallest grain of sand upon the seasbors; in the tiniest drop of water which laves its sbining face, great preachers still invite the intellect of man to look up and wership God, in whose eyes a grain of sand is as the earth, and in whose paim a drep of water is as the ocean. These are the firmer as he approaches the shore of that illustable sea on whose inky bosom waits for him the "ship of death," and whose eyes brighten as he satelies. Through the

cateles, through rifts in the clouds beyon glimpses of the promised land.
"And as I watch the line of light that plays Along the smooth wave to the burning west, I long to tread that golden path of rays, And thick 'twould lead to some bright labe.

But even these thoughts cannot make me for-getful of my old friends at home, and as I look out of my window over the ocean I can see in the mirage many a sturdy ship, with a white-befred captain, bearing down to the "port of Peace." I see, still faithful at the beim of his ship, "Good Report," my cherished triend, Dr. John B. Hake. The sails of his ship are spotiess white, and they are firm with the favoring gales of praise from every one, and they wing their way over waters numoiested with hidden reefs. Sail on, 0, "Good numoiested with hidden reefs. Sail on, 0, "Good numoiested with hidden reefs. Report!" many years before your anobor it dropped and your sails are furled. I see in the elended ship "Charity," directing her deep ju rows in the love of men, the affection of women and the blessing of orphans, my valued friend W. W. Corcoran. Its canvas is filled with fall in all that is pure, noble and good, and generosity is its guiding star. O, "Charity!" long "ris to the swelling of the voiceful sea."

O "Charity!" bear him late to eternity. And all over the ocean, scattered here and there, are the ships of the companions of my youth, all cleared for the same bright destiny, all bound for

cleared for the same origin destiny, all sound for the same glorious port.

"Patiently, thou soul undying!" wait for the grand reunion there. You will pardon me if I do not leave my room to day to mingle with the guests of Congress Hall, or write concerning many ingularly interesting things. The morning l been consumed in conversing with you. Let the wening be devoted to rest. "Enjoying humbly the most precious gift of Heaven to man, Hope FATHER TIME. CONGRESS HALL AND ITS FIVE PALACES.

Col. Cake and Sir William Beckford. There is not a joy the world can give like that t takes away: so Eyron once said, and as I note he passing days here I'm inclined to believe nim. A day at Cape May is equal to a tankard full to the brim of the true elixir of life. It nakes one young in years, in thought and fancy, else how did an old man like me come to think of Byron when I took up my pen—a name that is of teelf a whole panorama of bewitching women. callant men and romantic incident, just like the one unrolled before my eyes every day here. At Cape May it requires no effort of the imaginat to see beautiful and interesting things, as well as grand things, and to hear every enchanting melody of voice and instrument, as well as the mightier tones of earth and ocean. Every one

POSSESSION OF A MAGIC RING by the aid of which they surround themselve with every solid comfort, with every expensive unury, with every wished for joy. The old and he young share it in equal proportions, and, for the most part, with a philosophy that is about equal. Socrates says, "the fewer our wants the nearer we resemble the gods," and if this is true we all ought to consider ourselves pretty near the gods. In fact Col Cake, with all the re-sources of Congress Mall at his command, don't allow us to want for anything, and now that we are getting too fat, lasy and comfortable to always make our wants known he finds them out forus. It is a great thing to be at the head of a great formily, to have the responsibility of feeding so many mouths, mouths not satisfied with common food; but our host discharges this duty with a most varied and splendid generosity. Congress Hall and Col. Cake remind me of Sir William Beckford's story of "Vathek," who as the ninth callph of the race of the Abassides surpassed in callph of the race of the Abasitoss surpassed in magnificence all his predecessors. Like Con-gress Hall, his palace included five other pal-aces designed for the gratification of each of the senses. The first was called the

ETERNAL OR UNSATIATING BANQUET There, as at our home, the most delictous wines and cordials flowed from hundreds of inexhaustible fountains. From large orehards silver dishes were constantly filled with grapes and pears and peaches, with no end of tropical fruit. A generous ocean filled immense silver trays with fresh and delicious fish and all the tempting varieties of sea food. Old forests abounded in game, which found its way smoking hot to Vathek's table, and the cattle on a thousand hills, fat, tender and juley, ever would let the appetite rest. The second palace was styled the

TEMPLE OF MILODY OF THE NECTAR OF THE SOUL.

Like its counterpart here, it was frequented by
the most distinguished poets and musicians of the
land. He had his Hassier, the leader of a band of
instruments, and his Fairlamb, who could compess
an opera like "Valerie or Treasured Tokons," an opera, by the way, which bids fair to be recog-nized the coming season. Vathek's musicians caused "the surrounding scenary to reverberate with song," and here the sweet, soft airs of the lute are forever mingling with the melody of the waves and the breeze. Sometimes the deep base instruments are in harmony with the octave which includes the hoarse and angry notes of the ocean, and it is grand if not so beautiful. The third palace was termed the

DELIGET OF THE EVEN OR THE SUPPORT OF MEM-ORY.

In it was collected everything that could possi-bly tend to dazzle and bewilder the senses.

"Here a well-managed perspective attracted the sight, there the magic of optics deceived it, whilst the naturalist, on his part, exhibited in their sev-eral classes the various gifts that Heaven had bestowed on our globe." From the windows of Colonel Cake's palace of the "Delight of the Eyes" the scene is one of the most powerful of charms. Hundreds of different ships are in sight, some descending the horizon, and some appear-ing above it, and over all of them. at this hour, the rising sunbeams are tinting their sails with the rising sunbeams are tinting their salls with golden and rosy haceand throwing paths of dia-monds over the deep. And later, when standing

at this palace window,

"How doar to me the hour when daylight dies,
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea,
For then sweet dreams of other days arise."

Yes, the splendid panorama of my childhood is
unfolded again, and in spirit I'm like the young and joyous men and maidens on the beach below. His two remaining palaces were named the PALACE OF PERFUMES AND THE RETREAT OF MIRTH.

The first was filled with fragrant flowers and per-

The first was filled with fragrant flowers and perfumed air. Its halls were jeweled; its tables were of agate; its cabinates of ebony and pearl; it had crystal fountains, radiant colemns and arcades, and in censers of gold burned all the perfumes of Arabia, and the Retreat of Mirth was graced with the presence of hundreds of lovely girls, some from Spain, some from Italy, some from France and some from America, just as we have them here at Congress hall. I trust my old friend Griffin will have no occasion to get mad with this description, for he certainly suggested it, and the comparisons made are entirely appropriate. It is no wonder that a good part of Washington is here. J. C. McKelden and his daughters are having a good time, and W. S. Roose is as happy as a "Flor del Foma." The Shusters, Mrs. S. Johnson and family, Mrs. Dr. Pope, Father Keane, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, W. M. Galt, Mr. John F. Ennis, and secres of other names of our city I might mention, are all here and greatly enjoying themselves, for the round of pleasure is never-ceasing. In my next an incident or two of romance will please you. omance will please you. Yours, in perfect peace and plehty.

Eloped.

PHILADELPHIA, Ang. 16.—Jas. Samuels, aged thirty-five, married man with wife and three children, on Sunday last eloped with Sarah Mesheim, aged fifteen. The parties proceeded to Camden, them went to Mechanicsville, where they remained all night. At 50 clock restorday morning they went to the Sorrell House, about four or five miles distant, on the Burlington pike, where they breakfasted. They wanted to engage board there, but the proprietor refusing to keep them they went to Bridgebore, eight miles further. At 120 c clock to day, the parties were arrested and brought to the city. Samuels was held in \$1,500, and Sallie in \$1,000, for fugther hearing.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

WELSE'S LETTER ANSWERED IN FULL STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Walker Was Not Bonorably Acquitted THE WRECK OF THE RIO BRAVO.

-The Foreign Trade of Francedians-Several Men Killed and a Large Amount of Stock Stolen - Naval

Army Gazette.
First Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, Second artif lery, has been detailed as professor of military idence and tactics at the West Virginia finiver-ity, Morgantown, West Va. Financial.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were 8:45,621.00. The outtoms receipts were \$450,761.00. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, 43,722,277; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$65,910,000; colb. \$60,452.77; including coln certificates, \$13,750,800; outstanding legal tenders, \$374,755,108.

The following telegram from Fort Burrancas, Fis., has been received by the Surgeon General of

the srmy:
Avouat 16, a. m.—The superintendent of the national cemetery, J.W. Reough, died yesterday; his wife was taken sick on Saturday. The rest doing well.
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A., commanding. Naval Gazette-

ported his return home, having been detached from the Yantic, Asistic station, on the 22d of June last, and has been placed on waiting orders; Gunner Wm. Halford detached from the Benicia on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island.

The Navy Department is informed of the isath of Commander George U. Morris, which occurred at Jordan Alum Springs on the evening of the 18th instant. A telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Ran Admiral Reynolds, on vous to command the Asiatic station, dated Suer, August 16, announcing that the Tennessee, his fingship, passed through the Suer canal castly.

Special River Report. ported his return home, having been detach

Special River Report. During the past twenty-four hours the Ohio has fallen seven inches at Pittsburg, one inch at Morietta, seventeen inches at Cincinnati and seven inches at Louisville and slowly at stations below Louisville. The river is below "danger line" at all stations, and will continue to fall slowly. The Alississippi river has fallen four inches at St. Louis and ten inches at Cairo. It has remained stationary at the "danger line" at Memphis, and has risen one inch at Vicksburg and New Crieans. The river will rise very slightly at stations below Memphis, and will probably fall very slowly at this station during Tuesday. The river will continue to fall at stations below Memphis, The Missouri rive has fallen slightly at all stations. The Red river has fallen slightly at all stations, The Red river has fallen three inches at Sareveport. The Cumberland has fallen seven inches at Nashville. Heavy rains have prevailed in the lower Mississippi valley and in the valleys of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. During the past twenty-four hours the Ohio has

Sioux Depredations.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY. CROW AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY. Hon. E. P. Smith;

Sin: I have the following additional items of Sioux depredations to report: On the morning of July Zi the train of Nelson Story was astacked by a small number of Sioux in the Still Water valey, shout six miles from the agency. Capitan Dusold, United States detective, was fired at by two Indians from the bushes, at a distance of but forty yards, but strangely escaped unharmed. The men of the tr aip pursued the Indians for some distance, capturing elothing and trinkets, which they had stripped off for the fight. They called to a half-breed Sioux scout, who was with the train, that they were the advance of

and would give us "pienty of fight."

The same morning a party came upon our herder, who was with the stock, one and one half miles from the agency drove him to the brush, took his horse and 63 head of cattle.

The next day, with Captain Dusold, Mr. Storey and seventeen other men. I followed them up for twenty miles towards Clark's Fork. We recovered nine head of cattle, most of them wounded, and found eight which they had killed. On the morning of the 27th

ANOTHER PARTY ATTACKED ANOTHER PARTY ATTACHED
two men who were herding our train cattle, and
killed one of them, James Hildebrand. His companion placed himself behind some rocks and kept
the Indians off until help came from camp. The
horse of Hildebrand was killed. On August 1
seven Indians attacked two men who had been
sent from the old agency to the Yellowstone
crossing. One of shem, John Ruis, a half-breed
and Crow by adoption, and who is in my employ,
was shot through the breast, but will probably
recover. Lient. Ree, who has just arrived from
the Judith Basin, reports that the Orow thief,
Fiery Horse, has been MILLED BY THE SIGUE.

The Foreign Trade of France. The following is a return of the value of the foreign trade of France during the first six months of 1876, compared with the same period of 1874:

1.711.280.000 1.742.740.000 EXPORTS.

Both imports and exports in June show a marked recovery on the month of May, the former having increased from \$256,090,000 to \$302,000,000, and the latter from \$256,090,000 to \$302,000,000, and the latter from \$256,090,000 to \$302,000,000.

Compared with June, 1874, the increase is still more considerable, the imports having then been only \$200,000,000, and the exports \$150,000,000.

The balance of exports over imports in the six menths of 1875 amounts to \$221,000,000, whereas in 1874 the imports acceeded the exports by \$74,000,000.

Among the principal articles of importation which show an increase compared with 1874 are, in millions: Sugar, from 40 to 52, coffee 36 to 58, hides 30 to 101, silk 181 to 150, oil seeds 36 to 48, coal 80 to 94, cotton yarn 18 to 20, woolen stuffs 20 to 25, cotton yare 18 to 10, dressed skins 16 to 22, machinery 14 to 16. Among the imports which have diminished are, in milliens: Oorn and flour 180 to 72, tailow 15 to 10, flax 30 to 28, cotton 171 to 168, guano 20 to 15, timber 38 to 20, copper 19 to 13, indigo 15 to 14. In the exports silk stuffs increased (in milliens) from 183 to 222, woolen stuffs 142 to 154, cotton goods 31 to 38, articles of leather 37 to 79, jewel 19 to 30, refined sugar 65 to 78, corn and flour 37 to 121, table fruits 7 to 14, wines 122 to 141, sprits 18 to 42, native raw sugar 19 to 38, eggs 20 to 26. Among the exports which decreased were, in millions: Tools 47 to 41; mercory, buttons and turnery 75 to 71, cattle 28 to 21, wool 48 to 41.

The declared imports and exports of gold and silver in the six months of the two years were as under:

1874.

| 1576. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574. | 1574 501,990,342 538,208,428 EXPORTS.

Although the total amount of the imports has varied but little, the proportion of gold to silver has undergone a considerable change, in consequence of a large increase in the imports of gold buillion from England and the United States, and a great diminution in the silver coin received from Beigium and Germany. The imports of gold buillion from England increased from \$2,350,000 in the six months of 1874 to over \$50,000,000 in 1875; those from the United States at the same time rose from \$2,100,000 to \$47,000,000. The value of the imports of silver coin from Beigium fell from \$57,000,000 to \$18,000,000 and those from Germany from \$188,000,000 to \$8,000,000 only. The imports of gold and silver in June amounted to \$60,000,000, and the exports to \$20,000,000. *London Economist, July 31, 1875.

Concerning Wm. Welsh's "Open Letter to the B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, authorizes the following statement:

Wm. Weish, of Philadelphia, comes to the defense of Mr. Walker, against what he terms a "libellous attack," "concocted and published" by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He makes a fair show of defense, and if Mr. Walker be innocent of the charge, no one would more cheerfully apologise for the wrong statement than Mr. Cowen, or rejoice more heartly at Mr. Walker's innocence. But Mr. Weish is very much mistaken when he says that Mr. Cowen

'concocted' the charge of attemted suicide. The latter has in his possession original documents from reliable sources which fully justified the expression used in regard to Mr. Walker's wound; and the same charge has been made on former occasions, byother parties, in print. Mr. Wesly has made swernlother mistakes in regard to the publication referred to. For instance.

L. Mr. Cowen never said that Mr. Walker had obtained his position through the influence of the Young Men's Obristian Association, and never heard it said that he had until the publication referred to.

reard it said that he had until the publication reserved to.

2. Mr. Cowen never said that "the methods adopted by Walker during his examination, and his use of the report afterward, were such as to cause his dismissal from the service at that time." This is the language of the reporters, and was not justified by anything Mr. Cowen and.

3. Mr. Cowen never said flast Mr. Walker was discharged from the board of andit for drunkenness, nor anything that would justify such a charge.

4. Mr. Cowen said nothing whatever about the court-martial order, and Mr. Welsh will see that the correspondent says that he obtained that order from the War Department.

5. Mr. Cowen did not use the language attributed to him by Mr. Welsh, as published in the Evening Bulletin, in regard to Mr. Walker's diangurement.

6. Mr. Welsh is in error in saying that Mr. Walker was honorably acquitted by the courtmartial. The sentence of the court was that, he "be reduced to the ranks and sentenced to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard for one menth," and this sentence was approved and ordered to be carried into effect by General Sheridan.

7. Mr. Cowen never said aucht sayshust the honester of theory of Mr. Walker, but does say Sheridan.

T. Mr. Cowen never said aught against the honesty or integrity of Mr. Walker, but does say that he is an exceedingly competent and efficient clerk and an excellent accountant, and that he never saw anything improper or indecorous in his conduct. Mr. Come has no desire or intention to do injustice to Mr. Walker, but is willing to accord him the full credit to which he is entitled.

sitled.

S. Mr. Walker did not loan his Red Cloud report to a member of the Bishop Hare commission, as Mr. Weish says. The gentleman to whom
he loaned it (Rev. S. D. Himman) did not then
know that he would be a member of that commission, nor was the appointment of any such
commission contemplated at that time, as the
Secretary did not then know of

Secretary did not then know of

THE WALKER INVESTIGATION
or report, which was the basis of the Bishop Hare
investigation. Mr. Walker, therefore, gave a
copy of a confidential report to an outside party,
when the Secretary of the Interior was not advised of the existence of such a document. All of
which he doubtless had a right to do, for Mr.
Weish insists that he is an honorable man.

9. Six weeks' notice of the coming of the commission was not sent out to the contractors, to enable them to prepare for the investigation, as Mr.
Weish charges. But ten days elapsed between
the receipt of Walker's report by the Department
and the appointment of the commission. The commission met at the Red Cloud agency March 16,
1876, exactly three weeks after the receipt of Walker's report at the Department.
But as the antecedants of Mr. Walker have no
connection or

or falsity of the charges against the Department, it is much to be regretted that he was ever referred to, and for the purpose of eliminating him entirely from the controversy and getting down to the real merits of the case, Mr. Cowen is willing to accept Mr. Weish's defense as a conclusive vindication of Mr. Waiker. And now, in regard to Mr. Weish's method of making charges, and his uniform failure to sustain them when offered the oppertunity to do so. The following facts are submitted:

opperunity w to be a law recommendation of 1872 charges were made against the fall of 1872 charges were made against Commissioner E. P. Smith of frauds in the sale of certain pine lands in Minnesota, while he was Indian agent. At Mr. Smith-wrequest the Secretary of the Indexior appointed a commission to investigate those charges. The personnel of the commission was not objected to by Mr. Welsh, who, un account of his assertion that he had the most conclusive evidence of the guilt of Mr. Smith, was regarded as a very important witness. The sessions of the board were held in St. Paul, Minnesota, because the witnesses generally resided in that State. Mr. Welsh was summoned to apsessions of the board were held in St. Paul, Minnesota, because the witnesses generally relided in that State. Mr. Weish was summoned to appear and give testimony before that commission, at St. Paul, but declined. Having finished their labors in Minnesota, the commission came to Washington and again, summoned Mr. Weish to appear and testify. He again declined in a letter, in which he again claimed to be in possession of evidence which could not fail to convict Mr. Smith. Two members of the commission than waterd on Mr. Weish in person, in Philadelphia, when he again declined to testify. The commission in their report make use of the following language in regard to Mr. Weish's course:

"In unswer to the communication sent to Mr. Weish from this city, requesting his attendance here as a witness, he has replied by a letter hereto attached, inclosing a printed letter, with an address to the President of the United States, in which he has printed the letter above mentioned which he has printed the letter above mentioned of his attorey's declining to presente the charge before the tenimization. Supposing it possible that Mr. Welsh did not properly appreciate the construction that might be placed upon these documents, and in order to afford him every facility to present the testimony he professed to have to the commission, it was determined that two of our number should call upon him at Philidelphia. At an interview which ensued, the desire of the commission to have the benefit of the material and important documents and other evidence mentioned in this printed letter, and the propriety of his furnishing it, was urged upon Mr. Welsh; and more especially was it urged that he could not tairly or justly withhold evidence which, in his letter to us, he insisted would, if placed in our possession, compel us to "CRIMINATE AGENT SMITH."

'CRIMINATE AGENT SMITH,' CRIMINATE AGEST SMITH.

But we regret to say that Mr. Welsh still declined, and seemed incapable of appreciating the gross injustice he was doing by this wholesale allegation of crime, while refusing to furnish the evidence upon which it is based, so that the accused might have the opportunity of meeting it, and the Department be enabled, if the accusation was supported, to deal with the criminal as he deserved.

"But the sending broadcast over the country of these charges, not only against Mr. Smith, but

and the Department be snabled, if the accusation was supported, to deal with the criminal as he deserved.

"But the sending broadcast over the country of these charres, not only against Mr. Smith, Dut other officials, in regard to whom he may entertain a suspicion, without regard to standing or character, seems to be indulged in by Mr. Welsh with as little reluctance, or hesitation as if he were circulating the ordinary incidents connected with the public service. " " Such aspersions, emanating from a man less careless in his method of handling facts, would be adjudged atrocious. But we have thought it doubtful whether, under the circumstances detailed in the evidence, as they illustrate Mr. Welsh's mental peculiarities, his conduct should be thus seriously regarded; and yet, it seems to us that he and his friends should reflect that, while the general prevalence of his inexcusable practice may, in the judgment of the men who mingle in the strifes of this busy life, render it comparatively harmless, there may be persons connected with parties against whom these shafts are aimed, with sensibilities so tender as to be unable to withstand their poison."

If this investigation resulted in an improper verdict of acquittal, then Mr. Welsh, who claims to have in his possession conclusive evidence of Mr. Smith's guilt, is clearly responsible for the failure and has virtually hindered investigation. But this is not the only case in which Mr. Welsh failed to give the proof of the charges he had made against the Indian office. The standing Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, at the first seasion of the Forty-third Congress, were charged with the investigation of frauds in the Indian office. The standing committee on Indian Affairs of the House, at the first seasion of the previous propersion in regard to the Indian business. He was summoned before the committee:

"I reside in Philadelphia; am a merchant; my age is 6d.

"Hy the Chairman:

"Question. Do you know of any fraud, unfairness or irregularity in the making t

that subject.
"By Mr. Richmond:
"Q. Do you know of any irregularities or frauds in the making of contracts for supplies and transportation between the Government or its agents and the contracting parties? A. No, sir; I have no knowledge.

"Adjournment."

Here, again, if, as he claims, he is in possession of conclusive evidence of the guilt of officials, by refusing to testify, he has virtually acreened those guilty officials, and is himself guilty of obstructing investigation. Yet, in the face of both these failures to make good his charges, he rews these charges in the public prints of theday. Mr. Weish charges that Mr. Delano published a statement in his annual report for 1572, that "stock of the

MORTH PACIFIC RAILEGAD
had been subscribed to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars," while at the same time
he knew that "there was hardly one dollar of
legitimate subscription to the stock." It is true
the Secretary did use the language attributed to
him in his annual report for 1872. The railroad
reports as made by the Secretary of the Interior
are merely a compilation of the reports of the
presidents of the several land-grant roads, made
to him under oath, according to law. In the
above case it is found, on examination, that the
Secretary used the identical language that was
used by J. Gregory Smith, president of the North
Pacific road, under oath, in his report to the Department.

Pacific road, under oath, in his report to the Department.

The law and the regulations of the Department require such reports to be made to the Department and the Secretary has been in the habit of publishing in his annual report a synopsis of these reports. If President Smith made such a sworn statement, the Secretary had no option, under the law and regulations, but to publish the reports before him. If Mr. Weish knew the reports before him. If Mr. Weish knew the report in that respect to be faire, he has stept on it too long to be entirely free from blame himself in the matter, especially as he has evidently constituted himself a general censor of public morals and official virtue. Many of the newspapers that are publishing Mr. Weish's letter have sementow fallen into the error of supposing that Mr. Weish was driven from the Board of Indian Commissioners by Secretary Delano, and the Cincinnati Gasette, a paper that it washiy yery careful in

instant:

"He (Mr. Welsh) served until he found he could
not prevail upon Secretary Delano to defeat the
schemes of the Indian ring, when he retigned."

The fact is that Mr. Welsh resigned in May,
1800, during the term of Secretary Cox, and has
never since been connected with the board. Mr.
Delano was appointed Secretary in October, 1870,
about eighteen months after Mr. Welsh's resignation.

Samuel Walker.

Samuel Walker.

The following extract, taken from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, shows the character of Samuel Walker in an unenviable light:

"William Welsh, of Philadelphia, late member of the board of Indian commissioners, has addressed a letter to the Frendent, which held Welsh, gives to the press, stating that the character of Samuel Walker, late clerk of the Indian commission, and principal witness for Professor Marsh, were concorded and published by Obwen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, with the cordial approval of Deliano. Your correspondent is alone responsible for these charges, and stands ready to prove them. Secretary Deleano was not in Washington at the time they were written, and knows nothing of them unless he has seen them since their publication. Secretary Cowen made the statement concerning Walker, which was merely supplementary to the facts obtained from other and different fources. Your correspondent can prove by the records of the War Department that Walker was found guilty of disgraceid conduct, when an officer of the army, by a regular court-martial, reduced to the results, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. The records of the Washington will state, if called upon, that the terrible disfigurement of Walker's face was caneed, not by wounds received while in the service of his country, as he made afficiarly when he got its position under the Indian commission, but by his own hand while in a fit of delirium tremen. "Washington Corr. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The President On Whisky Francis. The President On Whisky Francis-Certain statements having reached the public through St. Louis newspapers and other sources, that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are not in full accord in their efforts to bring to justice all who have been engaged in the violation of the Internal Revenue laws in relation to the tax on distilled, spirits, the President, on a communication re-ferring thereto, and forwarded by him to the Secretary, has made the following autograph in-derement: "Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. This was intended as a private letter for my in-formation and contained many extracts from St. "Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. This was intended as a private letter for my information and contained many extracts from St. Louis papers not deemed necessary to forward. They are obtainable, and have no doubt been read by the Federal officials in St. Louis, I forward this for information, and to the end that if it throws any light upon new parties to summon as witnesses they may be brought out. Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. Be specially vigilant, or instruct those enraged in the prosecution of fraud to be against all who insinuate that they have high influence to protectly or to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty.
"July 20, 1875." "JULY 29, 1875."

The Arrested United States Soldiers.

A letter has been received at the War Departmen from John G. Boyle, United States attorney for the Eastern district of Texas, inclosing one from Assistant District Attorney Powers, at Brownsville, in regard to the cases of the United States coldiers who were arrested by the local authorities in June last for breaking into a house where arms and ammunition belonging to Mexican raiders were stored, and also where it was believed a number of raiders were concessed. The local authorities being in sympathy with the raiders arrested the soldiers. It was then that the President sent a telegram to the Governor of Texas, stating that if the troops were not protected they would be withdrawn from the State. The letter states that the Star County Court denied a motion to transfer the cases of the soldiers to the Federal Court, but continued them for the term, to give an opportunity for write of Access corpus, which will be applied for. A change of venue to Cameron county has been taken in the case of Gen. French, who was the only officer arrested, and the district attorney thinks there can be no doubt but that a fair trial can be had ig that county.

The district attorney has approved the course of Mr. Powers in applying for write of Access.

Wreck of the Bio Bravo. The Arrested United States Soldiers.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department yesterday afternoon from Lisutenant Commander D. C. Kells, of the United States steamer Rio Brave, announcing that the vessel was struck Rio Brave, announcing that the vessel was struck by a heavy southerly gale on the night of the 18th instant, when fifteen miles from Sabine light, off

Fernando Wood's daughters are belies at Long Postmaster General Jewell was in New York H. I. Gregory will sojourn at Cape May for the ext two weeks. next two weeks.

The wife of Indian Commissioner Smith is lying very ill at Marblebead, Mass.

Miss Emma J. Heartwell and Mrs. Henry Bennett go to Cape May to-morrow.

Mrs. and Miss Jeffries are still at Lake George, where they will remain during August. M. de Saint Vidal's bust of Beethoven has been bought by the Administration of Fine Arts for the new opera-house in Paris.

Governor Tilden, it is said, looks in excellent health after his trip through the State. Still he does not return to Albany. does not return to Albany.

Hon. Horatlo King is writing interesting letters from Europe to the Christine of Work. His last was upon Westminster abbey.

Mr. Corcoran is at Lake George. For the first season in many years he has not visited White Suiphur Springs this summer.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens does not seem to be in declining health. He had a levee at the City Hall, Ga., a tew days since.

Some hundred and fifty of the leading citinens of Washington will enjoy the pleasures at Congress Hall, Cape May, for the next fifteen days.

M. B. Latimer, of the bouse of Thos. Dowling, returned yesterday, and is ready to receive his friends in regard to any business relating to the auction business.

The death is announced from England of Mr.

returned yesterday, and is reasy to receive his friends in regard to any business relating to the suction business.

The death is announced from England of Mr. Edward Adams, the originator and editor of the Stratford-upon-Aron Hereld, a journal he had conducted from its first number with no small ability and success.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, a member of the Society of Friends, has given \$20,000 to the Friends' School in Baltimore, Md. The same gentleman gave \$6,000 to the Manual Labor School in that city a few years ago.

The vestry of Mt. Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, in Baltimore, Md. have protested against the recent action of the board of inquiry, callled on Bishop Whittingham's case, in censuring the acts and teachings of the rector and assistant rector of Mt. Calvary church in the matter of prayers for the dead.

Prof. George P. Williams has been connected with the University of Michigan since the origin of that institution, thirty-one years ago, in grateful remembrance for his past services the alumning the remainder of his life. At his death it is to go to the endowment of another chair.

G. Hideer Dormer, secretary of the Argentine legation: F. Adams, of the British legation, and R. Rudolphe Blum, of the Austrian legation, and the Cesan house, Newport, and Le Baron Severs, in charge of the last-named legation, has taken rooms at a private house. He is accompanied by Le Comte Litta, in charge of the Italian legation.

Mr. Walter Paris, the artist, who spent last-create the other are accounted to the endowment of the seriously III of sear.

nied by Le Comte Litta, in charge of the Italian legation.

Mr. Walter Paris, the artist, who spent last winter in this city, has been seriously ill of scarlet fever at Oakland, San Francisco. He is now recovering, and after a sketching tour in California will proceed to Lake George, returning to Washington at the end of November. Mr. Paris has been commissioned to paint several pictures in water colors for the president of the Union Pacific railroad.

The death yesterday of Geo. Griswold Gray, of New York, at his vills in Believue avenue, just south of the club-house, although not unexpected, has thrown a gloom over the city, as he was in years past one of the leaders of society here. He has held the position of vice president of the Union club, director in the New York club, and governor in the Knickerbooker club. He was also a member of the club here, and that resort, for a few days, at lessit, will not indulge in its usual reverses.—Times' Nessport Cor. 1852.

Garibaldi was entertained at a public banquet on the ful instant by the Chamber of Commerce and the leading citizens of Civits Veechia. In the course of his speech he said that for Italy war had ceased, but if it returned it would find her ready. Let her continue to show steadiness and devote herself to peace. A new principle had dawned on civilization which would put an end to war and bring in the brotherhood of the nations the principle of international arbitration. "I give it as a toast," added the Greenes, "and invite you to associate with it its apostles in England and Italy, Richard, Mancini and Sciopis."

Emperor William Attends the Ceremnies-Capture of a Carlist Stronghold-Ratification of a Treaty of Commerce—The Steam-

> a sinking condition. The crew was taken on you landed at Point Aifred. The bark Velox, from Montreal for Queenstown, which was abandoned by her crew August 8, and a price crew put on board from the White Star steamer Republic, was safely taken into the latter port on the 15th inst. safely taken into the latter port on the 15th light.
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> FINANCIAL DEPENDENCE IN LONDON.
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> LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times says there was almost nothing doing in discount Saturday, and the rate was nominal. It was the same with mensy, which is so excessively cheap that banks and discount houses refuse to look at any but the very best paper, because it is not worth while to take any risk. For the struggling trader the present torper is, therefore, worse than dearer money might be; with a rate to tempt business he might get some accommodation but now he gets none. The simple result of this must be that many houses of small means will succumb. This cheap money is therefore about the most severe purifier of the market that could be conceived at the present moment.

THE CROPS OF EUROPE, in its review of the crops for the past week, says: The unsettled weather has been very unfavorable for harvest work, which is everywhere delayed, and the high temperature has put wheat in some danger of sprouting, while its condition must necessarily be unsatisfactory.

The London market, from constant arrivals of foreign grain, has not shown activity or tendency.

and the high temperature has put wheat in some danger of sprouting, while its condition must necessarily be unsatisfactory.

The London market, from constant arrivals of foreign grain, has not shown activity or tendency upward. The Paris market has felt some reaction, and rates have given way is. 6d, per quarter. It now seems confirmed there, as well as here, that neither samples nor quantity will come up to last year, while the condition is greatly peopardized where gatherings are not complete. In Austria and Hungary the same sort of result is looked upon as certain, and Northern Europe has had much the same sort of weather. Therefore samples must partially be affected. Russis reports a very unequal growth, being most affected by early drought, the damage from which subsequent rains could not repair. Heigtum and Holland have been much interfered with in their harrest, and the spread of the potate disease is no longer doubtful.

Hermann, the Hero-BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The colossal status of Her-mann, the ancient German hero, was unveiled to-day near Detmoid, in Westphalia, before an immense concourse of people. The Empero William was present. The unveiling of the statue was the occasion of a grand national festi-THE OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE,

BONN, Aug. 16.—In the old Catholic conference to-day Dr. Dollinger amounced that an agreement as to the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost had been stained on the essential points. The communication was received with rejoicing by members of the conference.

DETROLD, Aug. 16.—The Emperor William and other distinguished visitors proceeded at noon to Mount Geothenburg, where the monument to Hermann is erected, when the ceremony of unveiling was performed in the presence of fifteen thousand spectators. Supterintendent General Koppen delivered an historical address, and Privy Councillor Preuss the inaugural cratica.

AT THE IMAUGURATION. London, Aug. 16.—Later advices from Detmold estimate that 40,000 persons were present at the inauguration of the statue of Hermann to-day. The enthusiasm manifested was immense. TURKEY.

The Ingurgents Successful.

Ragusa, Aug. 18.—Intelligence has been received from Sclavonic sources that the insurgents in Hersegovina have stormed Fort Goransko,

TURKISH CREATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The Courier de Orient estimates that the force dispatched against the insurgents in Turkish Creata numbers 20,000.

Another Turkish Insurrection. Vienna, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Ageam re-ports that an insurrection has broken out in Turkish Crontia, in the district between Kostaining and Dubiers, along the Austrian fron-tier. The insurgents had surprised a guard-house, killed the guards and seized their agms.

Victory Over the Carlists. MADRID, Aug. 16.—General Quesada, after a sharp fight, has captured the Carilst position at ico, on the Villa Real road.

Death of a Prince-

NAPLES, Aug. 16.-Prince Charles Theodore, great-uncle of the King of Bavaria, fell from his orse while out riding to-day and was instantly

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Advices from China say the treaty of commerce between China and Peru was ratified on the 7th instant. Another Serious Revolt. LONDON, Aug. 17, 6 s. m.—A special dispatch to the News from Vienna says intelligence has been received there that the inhabitants of the Bosnian provinces have risen in insurrection along the

whole length of the river Save. Tolegraph wires have been cut, thirty Turks massacred, and all the official buildings burned. Numbers of refu-gees are flying into Austria. LONDON, Aug. 17, 6:30 a. m.—Admiral Worden and his officers have accepted the festivities ten-dered them by the corporation and the Chamber of Commerce of Southampton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16,-The remains of George H. Mumford, late vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were taken by train this morning to Rochester, accompanied by a num-ber of the officers of the company. The funeral takes place to-morrow at Grace church, in that city.

& Co., in Roxbury district, was entirely destroyed this morning by the upsetting of a barrel of lard into the fire. Several adjoining buildings were damaged. Total loss from \$15,000 to \$20,000; in-surance small.

Blood-Drinking Women-The Reading Eagle says that about a dozen women of that elty, married and single, meet regularly twice a week, at Boyer's slaughter-house, rear of 108 South Sixth street, to quaff the blood rear of 108 South Sixth street, to quast the blood of steers that are killed there. Word is sent to the women that an animal will be slaughtered at a certain hour, and when the time arrives they assemble and stand in a row, each helding a wine-glass in her hand. The throat of the animal is out with a large knife by the butcher, and as the life-blood flows from the wound it is caught in a large circular sliver pan by James M. Boyer, who then passes along the row of women and fills their wine-glasses. After the first round has been drank it is quite a sight to see the dozen women, standing with bloody mouths and bloody glasses, waiting for the second round of gore. Various chemical preparations containing iron and other constituents of blood have been used for years by persons in this city, but very few drank blood itself. However, it has been quite a common thing for delicate women in Paris, New York and even in Philadelphia to drink blood under the advice of prominent physicians.

Mr. J. G. Bennet, of New York, has arrived at the Cushing Vills, which rumor says he intends to purchase at an early date. His turnouts are numbered among the finest which grace Bellevue arenue. He has appeared with an elegant English drag, the only one in the place. He has twenty horsee here, and has rented the stables of August Belmont. Mr. Belmont is not here this reason, being at Saratoga, where his daughter, who has poor health, is staying. George Francis Train was in town on Mohday. Henry Norton, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, with his family, is in the city, the guest of Dr. Edmund J. Arnold, of Yonkors, N. T., who owns and occupies a villa on Carroll ayenue,—Tribune's Newport Cor., 16th.

A number of tablets, written upon and carefully arranged in an ivory box, have been discovered in the ruins of Pompell. They contain receipts for payments of money, and bear the consular date, with the name of the day and the month, and the amount paid. The tablets are evidently accounts, and from the way in which they are kept there can be no doubt that the spot where they were found was the site of a Beman banks; a hearth.